TEACHERS' WORK AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Progress In Education To Be Elaborately Illustrated.

EXHIBIT OF GREAT INTEREST

Most Complete Demonstration of Pedagogie Advancement Ever Of. fered at a World's Exposition-Profiting by Former Mistakes.

The conclusion of the negotiations be tween the authorities of the World's Pair St. Louis, and the Washington University providing for the occupation of the University site of the Exposition of 1983, has increased interest in the Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair and drawn attention anew to the prominence which this department will occupy.

No fact deserves more publicity than that the arrangement of the exhibits for the St. Louis World's Fair will be the most scientific of any exposition yet held. The classification has been carefully and thoroughly prepared under the supervision of Director of Exhibits, E. J. V. Skiff, aided by expert talent from all see tions of the United States. The mistakes, inconsistences and confusions in previous classifications have been avoided, and the document when published will be a matter of pride and satisfaction not only to St. Louisians but to the people of the country at large.

Method of Classification.

The classification is built upon the theory of the inter-relation of the development of power in man and the application of this power or the processes of the mind, to the processes of art, manufacture, agriculture, and other industries. In accordance with this theory education as the source of all progress becomes department "A" of the exposition, and this prominence is justified on the theory that the processes and development of the brain and hand which make possible all commercial supremacy should have precodence.

At the Chicago Exposition, farming and live stock, with its exhibits of grain, imlements, poultry, cattle, etc., came first, followed by machinery and other mechanleal processes. The mainspring of all these activities was relegated to a corner in one of the last groups of the classifi-cation. The official classification adopted at the Paris Exposition 1966, rectified this unscientific grouping and made education Group I; and art, Group II. St. Louis has improved upon both Chicago and Paris.

Organization of the Department. In the division of the work for the creation of the exposition a number of committees was appointed, one of the most important of which was on education, of which the following are members: John Schroers, chairman; R. B. Dula, A. A. B. Woerheide, W. H. Woodward, A. L. Shapleigh, George W. Parker and George A.

In order to be thoroughly in touch with the educational leaders of the country, communication was opened with the of-Selals of the National Educational Assoclation whose membership runs into the tens of thousands and is composed of the leading teachers, superintendents and college presidents and professors in the educational systems of every prominent country. The National Educational As- nation. Location of the Exhibit. sociation was asked to appoint a committee of leading educators to whom should

ucation in the country. The comthe fellowing named gentlemen: liam T. Harris, chairman; Edwin A. Alderman, Nicholas Murray Butler, W. T. Carrington, Newton C. Dougherty, Andrew per, Daniel C. Gilman, Aaron Cove. es M. Greenwood, Arthur T. Hadley Halsey C. Ives, William R. Harper, Lewis H. Jones, Charles M. Jordan, David Starr Jordan, James McAllister, William H. Maxwell, Carroll C. Pearse, Jacob Gould Schurman F. Louis Soldan and Calvin H. Woodward.

Mr. Rogers Selected.

At the meeting of the National Educational Association at Detroit in July of this year this committee held two meetings, and, after discussing thoroughly the extent and possibilities of the exposition and the exhibit of education therein, unanimously recommended to the educational committee of the St. Louis Exposition, Mr. Howard J. Rogers, of Alof Public Instruction of New York State, as chief of the department of education.

This action was taken in view of Mr. Rogers' record in connection with the New York state exhibit at the Chicago Columbian Exposition, 1892, and at the Paris Exposition of 1900. At the latter exposition, Mr. Rogers secured for the United States more awards than were granted any other nation in education, except France, the home nation. He rerecognition of his services to education the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion

of Honor. The committee on education, through tte chairman, Mr. John Schroers, at once ratified the action of the National Educational Association and after a short cor respondence secured Mr. Rogers' acceptance of the position on his own terms. The department was formully lustailed September 26th, and is now actively engaged in the work of organization and preparation in its offices in the Third National Bank Building

Plan and Scope.

The great scale on which the exposition is planned renders it possible for the first time in the history of exposi tions to provide a separate building for the educational exhibits and to collect under one roof a comparative display of educational systems and educational agencies from all the leading nations of the world.

Not yet at a great international expo sition has there been a complete and comprehensive display of all the educational agencies of the countries foremost in education. In Paris in 1889, the only com plete exhibit was that of the French schools themselves. in Chicago in 1893, although a great advance was made or other expositions, there was lacking a sat isfactory part, ipation on the part of England and France, and an unsatisfactory exhibit from the States in this country The exposition held last year in Paris was a distinct advance in arrangement and completeness over any other exposi-tion ever held, but was unfortunate in not securing an educational exhibit of any educational exhibits, and the intense in-terest taken in the development of indus-irial education at this period of the world's history, together with the warm support of the educational department on the part of the St. Louis World's Fair authorities, render this possible.

American Supremacy,

The industrial supremacy of the United tates is asknowledged by European cour ries at this age and one of the most resarkable tributes to American inventive enius is that recently paid by the Frenc Ministry of Commerce in the propose stablishment for French students, at on f the great industrial centres of the nited States, of a school of observation ad Grill on American industrial methods. and drill on American industrial methods.

While the superiority of American workness and American methods is due nuch more to the liberal training of our public school children from their earliest years to the high school course rather than to the high development of any specialized form of training, there indoubtedly exists a wide field for observation on the part of fereign students. The theory of multic education in this country is public education in this country i founded on an altogether different basis from that of continental Europe. We ed-ucate all children althe until the lant year or two of the high school course, or as some one has tersely put it, 'every child in America is educated with the pos-sibility of one day becoming President of

the country.

In continental Europe, on the other hand, a child is destined from its earliest years to pursue the occupation of his father and it is only accident which throws him from this groove. His training is highly specialized from his earliest years with this object in view, and while the beauty and the country of the proof of the country of be becomes manually the most expert workman in the world in his own par-denlar croft, he has lost sight of the relations of his trade to every other trade and the inter-dependence of one form of try with another.

Interesting to Foreigners.

It is absolutely impossible in this coun try to assign to a child in the public schools his future occupation, and to attempt to do so would cause just resentment on the part of the people. Neither is it wise from a commercial or industrial standoint to do so as the superiority of American methods in shop work and American methods in commerce and industry amply prove. There will, therefore, be an intense interest taken in the American educational exhibit on the part of all foreign nations. They are seeking for the cause of our industrial supre-macy and they will find it not in any su-perior form of specialized training—they have a monopoly of that-but rather in the liberal training pursued in accordance with the theory and genius of our institutions.

No effort or expense will be spared by the Department of Education to put be fore the world an accurate and compre hensive view of our great educational system in every department of educational effort. It is a mistake to suppose that be-cause we are a community of States, we have not a national system of public in-

Dr. Harris' Able Work.

Such has been the unifying and harmon izing power of the United States Bureau of Education under its able Commissioner Dr. William T. Harris, and such has been the constant interchange of thought and method promoted by the National Educational Association that there exists be tween the schools of Boston, St. Louis, and San Francisco less difference than may perhaps exist between the schools of the north and south ends of St. Louis.

In other words, the methods and proesses are practically the same in all progressive communities of our country. Only Individual Initiative and local conditions

serve to differentiate the schools.

The preliminary work has alreay begun to secure from foreign nations an equally omprehensive exhibit so that that great portion of the public interested in educa-tion may have for comparative study the

In the first draft of the plans for the be intrusted the task of recommending to grounds, education was given one of the the committee on education for the ex-position a chief for the department of trance; but with the consummation of education. Association appointed the following adversely one of the large temporary strucvisory committee from among its mem-bers. The personnel of this committee is of the highest. It contains representa-tives from all the various branches of ed-ministration Building, the business conttee is acquired. By the use of University Hall, the stage, one by one. The "star" prestre of the fair becomes transferred to the University Grounds. One of the two main entrances of the exposition will be situated here, and the terminal facilities will be perfected with this in view.

Adjacent to the Educational Building will be the Social Economy Building, Hall of Congresses, and Anthropological ex-hibit, which will bring within one area the scientific and educational agencies of the exposition. The area to be occupied forms one of the most beautiful and com manding sites of the proposed exposition grounds. The atmosphere which will sur-round the University Hill and plain will grounds be of the highest type of exposition ef-fects, and one which will commend itself both to American and European edu-

Washington Interests Site.

President Francis, of the Louisiana Surchase Exposition Company, in discussing the negotiations for the leave of the Washington University property, made the following statement: "Washington bany, N. Y., Deputy State Superintendent | University site will be enclosed within the limits of the fair grounds, and all of the new buildings of that institution will be used for the purpose of the exposition. The university grounds comprise about 110 acres, and upon them have been erected during the past two years educational buildings which have cost approxi-

mately \$1,000,000. None of these buildings are yet com pleted, but all now in course of con-struction will be finished within the next months. The exposition company will liberal compensation to the univer sity for the use of its grounds and build ings, but the entire consideration for an will be put into the erection of add tional buildings, and into the establish ment of the grounds for the use of the ex position, thus affording unparalleled ad

vantages for an educational exhibit." Plans Nearly Complete.

The architects have nearly completes the plan for the educational building, and It will be definitely determined at a verearly date. Action in this respect has en suspended during the negotiation and transfer of the university property A year and a half is none too much time for the preparation and collection of the ducational exhibit, and active prepara lone are being rushed forward. The replies which have been received by the rence to participation are most encoaging, and there is no anxiety felt on ti part of the director of exhibits, or chief of the department, that when the gates of the exposition are thrown open to the public in 1903 the department of education will not be found ready to wel come the examination and criticism

OUR COAL-PRODUCING LUNGS. Sixty-One Million Tons of Carbon

Produced Annually by Breathing. The volume of earbouic neld exhaled by a healthy person in twenty-four hour; is about 15,000 cubic inches, containing about six ounces of solld earbon. This is at the rate of 137 pounds avoirdupous po-aunum; and taking the population of th world at a thousand millions, this means that the human race breathe out every year sixty-one millions of tons of solid carbon, a quantity of coal getting on for ch as the total annual export for St. Louis to fix the highest record for 'from Great Britain.-St. James Gazetto.

ECHOES FROM BEHIND SCENES

Extensive Work of a Local Stage Manager.

Arrangement of Properties and Responsibility for Everything and Everybody Being in Proper Place at the Right Time a Hard Job.

MANY THINGS TO LOOK AFTER

"Wind up the moon, Charley!" shouted he stage manager from somewhere be-

hind a mass of moving scenery. "Charley," a short rotund personage of undoubted Teutonic descent, hastily slipped down from the summit of a very tall and shaky stepladder and proceeded

o hoist the orb into place. The scene of the foregoing was the stage of a local theatre one night last week. All was bustle and activity. Men were rushing hither and thither, their arms piled high with various minor as consories of the scene that had just losed. The stage manager rushed out of a dressing room and stationed himself in the centre of the stage, far down to ward the curtain. Vigilantly he observed he work going on before him. Not the slightest detail escaped his notice.

Arranging Stage Property.

When all the tables chairs, and various 'propa" had been removed the stage hands prang to the big pieces of scenery which ormed the setting. Every man had his dace. Each of the big pieces was grasp d by two men, who stood waiting for the ignal to "strike." "Take up your back drop," shouted the

mannger. Immediately the large scene, represent-

ng a street in the distance, was swiftly drawn up by the men in the "flies," until disappeared among the mass of hangng scenery overhead. "Ceiling.

The ceiling was promptly raised about wo feet, so that it cleared the set-stuff that had formed the walls of a tavern. "Strike!" cried the manager, sharply lapping his hands. each pair of men sprang backward, car-

ying their section of scenery. Each piece was stood on end, one on top of the other, sgainst the wall at one side of the stage With amazing swiftness the tavern was dismanded, and in a minute not a vestige of it remained in position. Ceiling!" was again shouted. This time one side of the celling was

owered quite near to the stage, the three ropes which had held it in a horizontal position were quickly detached, and it was drawn up again as the back drop

Fixing the Grass Carpet. Again the manager clapped his hands. Ground cloth! Roll your cloth on here." he shouted. "Hustle! hustle!" he added at which injunction the men nearly fell over each other in their endeavor to roll a large bundle of matting, covered with a green substance that resembled grass,

As soon as this was completed the stage hands began to bring on the statues, benches, and tables, and set the rear wall and stairway in place. They were setting a rese garden scene.

upon the stage

"Now, boys," called the stage manager net your wings. Hurry hurry! Say, you over there on the right wing, wake up This is no time to go to sleep. Shove your steps back against that set-piece Bring your wall down stage about six inches-that's it. Slide your tormentors in a little. More yet-there.

The Actors in Readiness.

Meanwhile the actors had changed the estumes and were straggling back or ently came out and stood beside the ministration Building the business cen- ager, to watch the work of setting the stage. His presence seemed to inspire the manager with new zeal to hurry the work.

"Come, come, boys; get some life abou you!" he began again. "Let your drop ome, Jake. Get out the way there, Mis D ---; you came near getting your head knocked off that time."

The young lady had, indeed, narrowly scaped being crushed by the swiftly de scending drop. She hastened down the stage to a place of safety. The drop had seen lowered, but it sagged down in the

middle. "Haul up on your centre line, Jake, the manager called to the flyman. "Not o much; down a little. There; tie it off. Now, Percy, get your tabs and borders down. What's the matter with that first border? Let it come, I tell you." "Oh, dry up! Can't you see its hung n that strip-light?" roured the gentle-

"Well, pole it off!" shouted the star. who was evidently growing nervous over "That's what I'm doing as fast as I

an. There it is."
Out in the hall, near the dressingsoms, could be heard the call boy shouting: "Second act. Second act."

The Lights Turned On.

"Cut your lights on, Harry," cried the nanager, and in a moment all the stage ights flashed up. "Take the blue shade ut of that last calcium, and put in a red e. That's better," Casting a last keen glance around, to

e that everything was in place, he clap-

ed his hands and shouted: "Clear! Those whose parts did not require them o be on the stage at the opening of the ct beat a hasty retreat to the wings. Evidently satisfied with the appearance

f the stage, the manager walked off to the side where the switchboard is located and raised his hand. The electrician touched a small switch and lit a red light over his head. The actors assumed their requisite attitude-

The manager's hand suddenly fell, are the light was quickly cut off, thus giving the signal for the men in the flies to raise he curtain. Immediately the big car is notselessly rose, and the net began

Everywhere and Everything.

But this did not conclude the staganager's work. He had to be every where and keep a watchful eye upo everything connected with the perform as in his place and waiting for his cugo on. He must see that every light as working property; that all the 'prepa" for the next act were on hand has each piece of scenery hung just right ed, above all else, that absolute quie can observed in the wings.

The "army" of "supera" were also undeis watchful eyo. Over these the manage ad to exercise the strictest vigitance He had to see that each was proper made up and costumed. Frequently h upelied to take a group of thes individuals into the green room and rehearse, step by step of their marches and FREAKS OF THE age "business."
But the stage manager's busiest period as during the last act. The scene was ald in Paris. A milb threatened the ing. The vast multitude throughd the plea court before the king's through and epeatedly burst forth in shouts of rage

exultation. Cues for the Shouting. In the wings just behind the meb stoo he manager, giving the cues for the houting. At the proper moment shouting. At the project moment he would wildly wave his arms and exclaim in a loud whisper: "Now, shout! Hooray! Hooray! Louder! Louder! That will do: stop it. Now again. Yell to beat the band! That's it. Stop now."

The moment the curtain descended at the close of the act he sprang out on the stage, shouting: "Clear! Clear! Get off of here, quick!"
"Get off; set off!" exclaimed the prin-

"Get off; get off!" exclaimed the prin cipal actor, becoming impatient. Spring ing into the crowd, he goaded the mem bers sharply with his sword, causing sev subdued yells. One man,

eral sunduced yells. One man, slower than the others, was grasped by the col-lar and thrown into the wings. When only the principal characters re-mained upon the stage, the manager sprang toward the electrician and raises his hand. The electrician closed the switch and the curtain rose. Then the hand dropped and the curtain descended. Several times this was repeated, and then the stage manager gave the orders to "strike." The play was over.

THE EARLY DAYS OF TELEGRAPHY.

A TEST WHICH CAUSED WONDER.

Communication Established With New York Through Baltimore and Philadelphia-Despatch to Prof. Morse's Daughter.

The remarkable claims of Nikola Tesla regarding the possibility of communicaion with Mars excite no more interes and wender today than did the achievements of Prof. Morse fifty-five years ago. In June, 1846, the "Washington Union," a copy of which is in the possession of a clerk in the Pension Office, gave the following account of what was probably the first practical test of a telegraph line between the National Capital and New York:

On Saturday evening last, June 6, Prof. Morse, the inventor and superintendent of the magnetic telegraph, and his as sistant, Mr. Vail, in their office at Washington, wished to test the integrity of the telegraphic line the whole distance through to New York, a distance of no less than 260 miles. The better to understand the singularity of the scene we are about to record, the reader must imagine four individuals, one at the office at Washington, one at Baltimore, 40 miles distant; one at Phfladelphia, 108 miles farther, and one at New York (or rather ersey City, opposite New York), 112 miles farther.

he places at which they are stationed. Washington-Balltinore, are you in mmunication with Philadelphia?

Baltimore-Yes. Washington-Put me in connection with hiladelphia. Baltimore-Aye, aye, sir; wait a minute.

with Philadelphia. Vashington-How 40 you do, Philadel-

Philadelphia-Pretty well. It that you,

Washington? Washington-Aye, ayc. Are you con-ected with New York? Philadelphia-Yes.

Philadelphia-Aye, aye; wait a minute. After a pause.) Go ahead: now for it. Washington-New York, how are you? (New-York does not answer.) Philadelphia-Hallo, New York, Washagton is talking to you. Don im? Why don't you answer?

A Mix-Up.

New York-I don't get anything from Washington-I get that from New York.

sears from New York, and New York does or hear from Washington? Philadelphia-There's where I'm floored,

Baltimore-What is the reason, Washnation? Washington-Because New York has not operly adjusted his magnet.

Philadelphia-Tve been hard at work II day. I feel like bricks. Had no super. I have had a stiff evening's work; here have been many messages tonightne alone gave us f17. I want to go.

Washington-Wait a little! Baltimore-Go it, ye cripples. Philadelphia-Who is writing? Washington-Don't all talk at once. Baltimore-Mary Rogers are a case; as

General Jackson are a hoss, so are olenel Johnson Philadelphia-Who is that? I will dis

Adjusting the Magnet.

Washington-Baltimore, heep quiet, Philadelphia, tell New York to ask me to write dots. (That is to adjust his magnet. Philadelphia-Aye, aye, str. Washing on write data. (Washington begins to write dots.) That's it; O. K. Now I have ou; go ahead.

Washington-New York, do you now get what I send? New York-Aye, aye, sir. Washington-Did you get Prof. Morse's

essage for his daughter? New York-Yes, from Philadelphia; but 's too late to send it over the river to ght. I am all alone, and the two boys

shirgton-Very well; no matter Raltimore Good night; I'm going, Washington Good night, all. Philadelphia-Good night. New York-Good night

And so ends a curious scene; not a maginary one, but one of actual occur nce. Let anyone reflect upon the fue hat all these questions and massers arred in a space of time but very in onger than that in which this un which this uniqu rama has been related.

Toward the latter part of Rossetti's lif e rarely left his house and garden. He pended upon a close circle of friends society, and in his own way was a clable mun, but he preferred to see hi riends and acquaintuness by appoint sent, and was builde the too intensive

Bossetti in Self-Defence.

he was duly armed with a letter of in reduction, and the servant was nearliciding to the impulsive strunger, where pen the painter of Danie, them cannot ever the handster and said in man that I am not at home.

PATENT OFFICE.

Many Are the Absurd and Grotesque Inventions.

LINCOLN'S STEAMSHIP IDEA.

Patented a Device to Prevent Vessels Sinking-An Automatic Cook, and Combination Bicycle-Signal to Mars and Perforate the Earth.

The old postoffice building on G Street orms, as is doubtless well known, a re-ository for many of the models of in-cations formerly exhibited in the Patent flice. Some of these are extremely grosque, representing devices both imprac-

familiar character to the Patent Office officials, who find his vaporings amusing when not troublesome. Some of the inedied in models in the Postoffice Building, are certainly amusing

The Automatic Cook.

One of these, the "automatic cook," Is esigned as an enlargement and extension the old-fashioned alarm clock. This achine has only to be set the night he-

tarium.

Lincoln's Unsinkable Steamer.

President Lincoln was among the invenors of impracticable devices. It was long before he had achieved distinction in lines to which his talents were better adapted, that he patented, in 1849, the "unsinkable steamship," the model of which now lies in the Postoffice Building.

Lincoln's invention, however, was tame and commonplace compared to unother in the same direction that is labeled "the velocipede boat." It was designed as a pliasure craft to accommedate only two persons, who sit upon a kind of seesaw, the motion of which operates a wheel hidden in the floor of the boat; two paddle wheels on either side of the boat are thus made revolve, doing away with the necessity of oars or sails.

A Windmill Bont,

deck of this craft, which is not in other of cogs, turns the propeller at whatever rate the wind may happen to be blowing. In the event of a calm, the thoughtful inventor has provided that a horse, which is to be evidently kept somewhere on board for the purpose, be brought out and The telegraphic lines pass through the instruments at the offices at each of these instruments at the offices at each of these claces, and a communication despatched have met with an accident in a rocking from anyone is written and instantly un-derstood at all the others. We shall to have the rockers, instead of terminaesignate the operators by the names of ting a short distance from the rungs, reached the upper portion of the back been very quiet.

Child's Combination Chair.

The inventors of freak devices would seem to take a great Interest in children, One of them has contrived a device After a pause.) Go ahead. You can talk | which, he says in his specifications, meets the requirements of a high chair, low

chair, go-cart, rocker Invalid chair, and a combination chair and table, "adjusta-ble to any sized child." The device is somewhat complicated, and the average parent would find, per-haps, that by the time be had mastered its mysteries his offspring had become sufficiently matured to dispense with its

The Dootjack is ordinarily regarded as a rather simple device, but the freak inventor has managed to turn and twist it into so many and hideous shapes that it becomes completely metamorphosed. There are more than seventy-five kinds of bootjacks in the model cases.

Life-Saving Devices. In the line of life-saving appliances the eccentric inventor has not only provided for the safety of mankind under trying ircumstances, but their comfort as well. Thiladelphia—New York, Washington as hipwrecked person has only to lash through the little washington baltimore—How is it that Washington fort upon the treacherous flood, further supporting himself upon a supply of hardtack stowed away in a drawer in the chair until the land or a passag vessel

chances to turn un Besiden this device there are tables, fas, beds, etc., for occan vessels, which, case of shipwreck, can be used as un-tkable lifeboats. There are even cor-

sets, with air tight compartments, de

Grotesque Musical Instruments. St. Cecilia has had many remarkable mitators, judging from the models of nusical instruments. A violin, with horn attachment, is a fair sample, the horn being at the neck of the instrument. Another is of unusual shape, and is poscrowd of four sound holes instead of two Another is noteworthy as being of an en tirely novel shape, somewhat resembling a mandelin, only that the body is much ore elongated and circular in section.

patent shotgun is provided with a ity in the stock wherein may be stowed a flask of liquor and a bottle of lime Another remarkable weapon is a pock-

et knife, in the handle of which is a re-volver, the latter being discharged by losing the blade of the knife. The mai ature of his leadly instrument is its uncertainty, the person using it being ap-parently as liable to be shot as anyhody

A Wonderful Bievele.

The thoughtfulness and solicitud evinced by some inventors to meet every cant of their fellow-creatures in a small oppass is truly remarkable. The origin stor of the "bleycle for tourists," for in uvenience and luxury on the road calci ted to make even century runs agree

itis machine, while not differing much appearance from the ordinary bicycle really a combination of bicycle, chair cohstand, kitchen, larder, and dining

About the only thing one notices par cularly when looking at it is a stee late joining the upper and lower bars o digmond frame, evidently to strength The forks also are of unusua in it. The forms also are of unusual hickness But let a person initiated into the mysteries of the affair touch a but-on, and preside the large niskel-plated anapemints a shower of water, which, the aventor writes, "will lay the dust, and if he rider is thirsty be can drink this vater, and it his hands are solled be can tash his hands in it with the aid of the write hit of soan which is concealed inthe bit of soap which is concealed un

The Towel Arrangemen.

There is no looking for the towel ither, for that indispensable adjunct to he operation is made to appear by pull ur a string, it being attached to a roller hen done with, the towel flies back into

It turns out, too, that the steel plate two runs won the game. - Baltimore Sun. friend autside the fail. - Tit-Bits.

between the top and bettom bars is really a folding chair of that pattern sold at the seashore, which make stout people think they are sitting on quicksand.

And then one can account for the dropoleal appearance of the front forks when he sees the operator open one of them in a mysterious manner and take them in a mysterious manner and take out several pieces of steel, which, fitted together, constitute a table. From the other fork are taken, in a similar manner, eggs, bread, salt, etc., and a little alcohol cooking stove. This bicycle weigns fifty pounds with its various departments ready for action.

The Signal to Mars.

A walking engine, with a pair of human-looking legs and large brass shoes is a striking affair among the wonders

in the way of steam engines. Many and weird are the ideas of freak nventers concerning fountain pens. Ongenius has devised a brass cylinder, to be filled with ink and fitted at one end with a piston rod. The other end tapers to a fine point near which is a stoneock The pisten rod is for the purpose of forcing the ink downward, and the stopcock inventor has come to be a lets it flow copiously or meagrely. An-acter to the Patent Office other penholder is provided with two pens, "so that the writer will not be forced to "so that the writer will not be forced to stop so often to dip his pen into the ink well," writes the inventor. The idea in to dip both pens at the same time and use them alternately, thus saving one dip in every two penfuls.

Among remerkable applications for patents which have been rejected by unappreciative examiners is that of a man who devised a means of signaling to Mars.

Mars. This scheme was beautifully simple, be the next morning, while his fire is lighted, water heated, and an entire breakfast prepared from the raw material, all by the punctual and wonderful contrivance.

The inventor was one John Smith, of Chitago, whose 'ailure to secure some capitalist to back his invention is said to have affected his mind to such an extent as to necessitate his removal to a sanitarium.

This scheme was beautifully simple, being nothing more or less than getting up simultaneously all over the globe a grand general illumination. Enormous quantities of fireworks were to be used in this dazzling spectacle, which would unquestionably answer the description of the circus advance agent by being "grander than anything hitherto attempted."

To Bore Through the

Another man of large ideas has conrived and perfected a machine for borng through the earth, which is still the error of certain patent office officials.

Impossible devices are classed under the general title of "whimwhoms to grind moke." Their inventors would be ob-ects of pity were they not sustained and bothed by the conviction of their own genius, and the hope that the world must some day render them their just reward.

THE MAGAZINE GRAFT. Department Officials Competitors of

Newspaper Men. Magazine articles have come to be egularly classed by the initiated as among the many desirable perquisites of high Government officials and heads famous thief catcher to attempt to disof departments in Washington, whose guise himself in prison dress and insinu-More remarkable still is the so-called well-known names affixed to articles ate his way into the trust of thieves windmill-treadmill boat." Upon the dealing with questions of timely interest would, it is manifest, be the sheerest stupidity; prison dress is about as bad as with which they are called upon to cope ways remarkable, is erected a windmill, which they are sufficient to ensure perusal and dever regues make it one of cogs, turns the propeller at whitever bence, in the vernacular, "the magazine of every Scotland Yard detective.

graft is being worked to death." It is a noteworthy fact also that as the signatures of those prominent in Washington departmental life grows steadily, the amount of news that filters through the regular channels as steadily de-creases. A newspaper man well known in Washington was talking with the pri-vate secretary of the head of one of the vate secretay of the head of one of the departments the other day and happened to mention that the week just past had

'Very quiet?" said the secretary. "1-

lon't think so." The newspaper man explained that he meant from a news point of view. hair a triffe nearer the newspaper man and looked creefully around. "I'll tell you something," he said, "and I don't want you to be wroth with me, for it isn't my fault. There has been any num-ber of interesting occurrences lately that ber of interesting occurrences lately that would have been good stories, but I have orders not to give out anything to the press that isn't strictly official. You see, the chief got a hurry call recently from a publication for a story on "What Happens to Me in a Week," and he wanted all the interesting stant that

wanted all the interesting stuff that cropped out for that. And you'll find, ontinued the private secretary The truth of the private secretary's last statement was shown by an occur rence of later date. The newspaper man, ving an inkling of an Alaskan matter of great interest and importance, in which nother department was concerned called on an official of the bureau who sits not far from the throne, and requested the details of the matter. The official hem-

med and hawed for a time and then, when dential and said: "You see, I would be glad to give you the details of this matter but the chief is preparing a magazine article on "The Preservation of the Loaves and Fishes," and desires to use the incident in question

ns illustrating a peculiar phase of the conditions with which this department has to deal. And you'll find," continued the official, "that this state of affairs is not confirmed to this de—"
But the newspaper man did not tarry, being fully convinced that the area of

'magazine graft" was of wide extent. LUCK IN THE GAME. The Part Played by Fortune in

Baseball Contests. "Luck has much to do with the winning and losing of ball games," remarked Captain Robinson at a recent fanning bee among several of the players, "and it manifests itself in peculiar ways rometimes. I remember back in 1894, when we were fighting so hard for that first ennant that we could not sleep for thinkng of it and planning to get it, we won a game from St. Louis in a curious way, although it was more due to the quick vit of an assistant groundkeeper than to luck. Before the old stands at Union Park were burned in the winter of "34 the players' clubhouse was situated at the est end of the grandstand and just be-

hind first base.

"The St. Louis club was a hard proposion that year on account of its three itchers, Breitenstein, Hawley, and Arthur Christon all three fust in their rime. You remember that it was St. outs that shoved Buston down to third ince that year by beating the Beaneuters bree straight in the last series. Just when the race was geiting at its hottest he Browns came here. In the game I beak of Clarkson was pitching against McMahon, and the score was 2 to 1 gainst us in, I think, the eighth inning. Somebody, I think McGraw, got on first, and the next was bunted. The play and o be made in a hurry, and the fielder hrew the ball out of reach of big Roger nnor on arst base.

'It went bounding straight into the the west bounding strength into the piper clubhouse door, caronied on a locker loor and rolled at the feet of the boy who was there to look after the players' of-cett. Quick as a flach the boy dropped he ball out of the low window, and when, a noment later, by Roger came in the oy was looking innocently out of the sindow, as if nothing had happened toger stormed, shook the boy, hunted verywhere, but no ball could be find unlufter the two Orioles had safely scored, ad then the boy remarked: Oh, you mean a faschall. I believe I did see one ome in here and jump out of the winow again, but he kept at a safe disance from Roger as he said it. Those

DETECTIVES WHO -SERVE AS CONVICTS.

Sent to Jails to Win the Confidence of Criminals.

GAIN USEFUL INFORMATION.

Some Prisoners Confide Their Plans to Supposed Fellow Convicts, Thus Greatly Aiding the Police in Their Efforts-Watching Corrupt Officers,

It might be thought that when the poce have arrested a criminal and obtained for him a suitable term of imprisonment their interest in him lapses for at ment their interest in him lapses for at least so long as he is safely incarcerated. But such is not always the case. Sometimes the police arrest and get convicted a man who might be able to give them most valuable information concerning other crimes and criminals, and there is no time at which a felon is more trank than when in prison, and no person to whom he so readily confides his deeds in the past and plans for the force. the past and plans for the future as a fel-

In France every advantage is taken of this, and detectives are sent to prison— becoming for the time common jailbirds for the express purpose of meeting crim-innls and obtaining their confidence. It is also done, less frequently, in this coun-try, and from time to time the police secure in this way most valuable infor-mation which could not be obtained by any other means.

At Scotland Yard. Scotland Yard has a staff of detectives who form one of the most mysterious hodies of officials in the world, so mysterious that not one person in a thousand knows more about them than that they exist. They are employed in cases where absolute secrecy is required. They never make arrests, they never give evidence in make arrests, they never give evidence in any court—in short, they never do any-thing which would imply that they have the remotest connection with the police. Yet they execute most important duties. So close is the secret kept that none of the ordinary staff know by sight or name any of this mysterious body of detectives. They are totally unknown to each other; indeed, the probability is that the cele-

They are totally unknown to each other, indeed, the probability is that the only person who is acquainted with them and could say how many there are is the head of the criminal investigation department. It is these men who, among hundreds of other difficult and dangerous duties, from time to time become jailbirds and worm themselves into the confidence of criminals whom the police believe could

Fatal Loquacity. But the jailbird who at labor yearns to number of articles published over the say something to some one else than the members of the prison staff, and blabs out that he wants a pal for a job he means to work when he gets out, or some simply on the chance of eliciting the

formation then being freely accorded Detectives often have put before themclues and other matters, the source of which they cannot conceive, and not a little of it is supplied to their chiefs by innocent men who wear prison dress and

eat prison fare because it is a part of The private secretary then hitched his their duty.

It may have been noticed that some habitual criminals are arrested for crimes committed or contemplated shortly after being discharged from prison. The rea-son often is that in prison they have con-fided their doings and plans to fellowconvicts—in the hope, perhaps, of getting pals for future enterprises, but generally from boastfulness and love of talking— who have duly reported such conversa-

Constantly Watched. For example, a week or two since a man was arrested in a West End garden this state of affairs is not confined to this for being on enclosed premises with intent to commit a felony within a week

of his discharge from prison, where he had been for a burglary committed at Norwood. Now, the fact about this affair which would strike most people as being stranger than any of the others is that for three nights prior to that on which the man was arrested a plain-clothes of ficer was waiting in the garden with-out any apparent object. The simple ex-planation is that the police were instructed that an attempt would be made ome time after a particular date (that on which this criminal was to be dis-charged) to break into and rob a cer-tain West End house, and some one should be ordered to see that the at-

mpt failed and the burglar was ar-Thus the man found himself captured ere he could commence operations. of course, knew he had been "given away" by some prison pal to whom he had told his plans, but he could hardly have guessed that his "pal" was one of the mysterious men hailing from Scotland Yard, which was the case. The 'pal' was, however, not 'doing time' for the purpose of discovering contemplated burglaries, but to endeavor to exrisoner whose confidence he did obtain, not from one who was in tall for trust some information, not from the but from one who was in fail for crimes committed by him in company with other men, whose identity the police desired to know. Many a criminal escapes im-mediate arrest only to be betrayed by an indiscreet and less lucky companion in crime—many more than the man in the

would suppose. Spies to Watch Warders. street

But it is not only to elicit information from the prisoners that spies are put in prisons. There are black sheep in every fold, and not every prison warder is incorruptible. Sometimes there arises in official minds vague suspicions that in certain prisons warders are smuggling bod, tobacco, or letters into cells for ers possessing means of paying for such favors. How are such suspicions to be confirmed or dispelled? Convicts can tardly be relied upon to betray warders who have rendered them services which the law forbids. Hence the imprisonment of a spy has to be resorted to as the only

means of getting at the truth.

In such cases it is not infrequently continued expedient that the spy should go through the regular stages which lead to the prison cell—arrest, trial, and competitions of the continued of the co nittal-to obviate any suspicion in the winds of the warders of the prison he is minds of the worders of the prison he is destined to enter, and when this is done no one connected with the charge—ex-cepting the innocent accused is aware of the true character of the proceedings. But this course is never adopted when it can be safely let out, as it approaches a travesty of justice, which the legal and police authorities very properly abhor. More often it is found sufficient to dump any 4-32 in a prison as if he were a spy down in a prison as if he were transferred from another prison for rea-

sous best known to the authorities.

In the event of a spy being placed in a prison to investigate the abuses of their cositions by members of the staff of wardens, the governor and deputy governor of the prison are gently acquainted with the real reason of the prisoner's pre-ence, so that he may be able to speak with them whenever he desires to do so, but no more libertles are allowed him than the duly convicted criminals. He is just what they are except that he may, per-haps, have stronger desires to chew a bit of tobacco, get an extra half lost of read at dinner.